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A HISTORICAL SKETCH

# OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

IN ST. PETERSBURG

SINCE

ITS FOUNDATION

BY

**Dr. H. Tarnowsky**

Vice-Director of the Lying-in Hospital



ST.-PETERSBURG

Printed by W. v. Stein. S.P.B. Malaia Morskaya, 20.

1893



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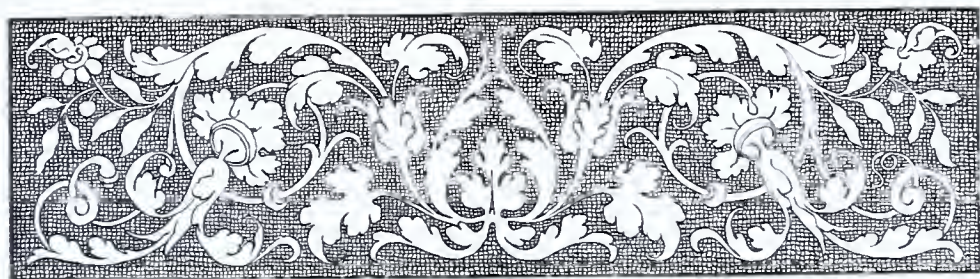


ST.-PETERSBURG

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By the order of the Hospital's administration.

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## A historical sketch of the Lying-in Hospital since its foundation.

The Lying-in Hospital was founded in the reign of the Empress Catherine II, the 1-st of October 1771. At first it was simply a section for lying-in women attached to the Foundling-Hospital in St. Petersburg, and this was the plan of I. I. Betzky, the zealous collaborator of the Empress. This new Section at first contained only 20 beds for poor pregnant women near their time or for those, already confined \*). After 15 years, in 1784, a midwifery-school was attached to this establishment; in 1789, after 4 years, this school was transferred to Moscow & only in 1811, after a lapse of 23 years, it was again removed to Petersburg & attached to the Lying-in Hospital at the will of the Empress Maria Feodorowna. At first the Hospital was slow in progressing and till 1821

\*) This Establishment was founded with 20000 r., given by the nobleman Porphyry Demidoff. As to the reception of the pregnant women following rules were enjoined in the general plan: «The porter is obliged to receive all pregnant women coming into the establishment day and night: without asking them any questions, he has to bring them to the room of the midwives. During their stay in the above named Hospital nobody dares ask them, who they are & where they come from. If one of the women wishes to hide her face, she is free to do so all the time of her stay and in general all the affairs of these women are to be kept in deep secret».

there were only from 25 to 516 confinements a year.— But later on the number of confinements increased & it grew necessary to extend the establishment & in 1824 the Hospital contained already 45 beds. In 1836 the Section for Lying-in women & the Midwifery-School were transformed into one establishment under the name of Lying-in Hospital with a separate board, independent of the economical department of the Foundling Hospital. The general management of the establishment was committed to the Honorary Trustee, the Administrator of the Foundling Hospital, & its direct administration—to the Director of the establishment. The activity of the establishment soon increased with its independence. In 1836 it contained 3 Sections: one for poor married lying-in women, the second for secret confinements & the third for illegitimate ones; the 1-st of May 1839 the Emperor Nicolas I confirmed the Statute of the Establishment. Since 1840 there are already official monthly accounts, which give us some idea about the transactions of the establishment, the number of confinements, the rate of mortality. These accounts show us, that the establishment was far from being in a prosperous state, for the mortality of the lying-in women sometimes reached an enormous scale.

About 1850 there appeared epidemic diseases in the establishment, which caused the administration to pay attention to the local conditions\*). Thus out of 223 women there died during the months of April, May & June in 1850 38 women, that is 17%. Through the intercession of the Director J. Schmidt the Lying-in Hospital

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\*) For more ample information consult., Notice on the hundredth anniversary of the Lying-in Hospital, attached to the Imperial Foundling-Hospital in St.-Petersbourg, page 16.

was transferred on the 28-th of June 1850 to the building of the School for Deaf and Dumb & it remained there about two months, after which it was transferred on the 18-th of August to the house of Lisitzin in the part of the town, called Liteina, opposite the church of the Transfiguration of our Lord. Here the mortality at first diminished, but from November 1851 it again increased & therefore in 1852 the reception of lying-in women was limited & the rooms were cleaned. Notwithstanding these measures the illnesses & the mortality of the women increased inso much, that in the month of July of the same year the administration was obliged to shut up the establishment & to establish a temporary hospital with 20 beds at another house of Lisitzin. But as the small lodging was unsufficient for the wants of the establishment, the Lying-in Hospital was transferred on the 17-th of October 1852 from the house of Lisitzin to its former one — a wing of the Foundling Hospital, previously cleaned & repaired. Here it remained for 12 years & in the month of August 1864 it was transferred to a new building, specially erected for it in Nadejdinska-street, & there it exists till now. Prince Peter Georgiewitch of Oldenburg, Director-in-chief of His Majesty's Private Chancery, had the greatest share in the erection of the new house. This Prince always took great interest in all the institutions of his Department & especially in works of charity towards suffering mankind \*). The place, upon which the Lying-in Hospital was built, is 63 sagene \*\*) long by 47 sagene wide. The main building with its

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\*) Monograph about the institutions of the Department of the Empress Maria, 1880, page 348.

\*\*) Sagene is 7 feet long.



front has the form of the letter  $\sqcap$  & faces the Nadejdinska-street at a distance of 8 sagene with windows looking south-west. Close to the exterior angles of the middle part of the main building & immediatly connected with it are joined two projecting wings, facing the street. They contain lodgings for the people attached to the establishment. The main building & the wings have 3 stories & a rez de chaussée (ground-floor). The summer-wing is in stone, 2 floors high & stands amidst gardens, parallel to the main building. Four pneumatic tubes are placed in the garden between the summer-wing & the main building.

A separate wing of 2 floors goes parallel to the right lateral part of the main building at a distance of 5 sagene and its second floor is connected with it by a heated gallery. In the two back corners of the yard there are sheds, stables & ice-cellars. To the right of the lateral wing & behind it there is a yard for putting wood. In a corner of this yard there stands a small one-storied building with a chapel for the deceased & a room for dissecting. Since the year 1865 there have been made at different times & especially in the year 1872 many changes, improvements & new constructions.

Nowadays the whole Establishment is disposed in the following way: in the middle of the basement there is the chief entry & the porter's lodge & at both sides of it are the reception-rooms for lying-in women, lodgings for the attendants, store rooms, workshops for stuffing mattresses, the baking-house, the room for making kvass & nine rooms with caloriferes.

Behind all these rooms, all along the building there goes a passage with windows, looking into the garden.

In the first floor of the main building we find the Gyne-



cological Section named Maria's, the Midwifery Institute, the School for rural midwives, the ambulatorium, the dining-rooms for pupils & the lodgings for female overseers. Behind these rooms all along the building there is a passage with windows, looking into the garden.

In the second floor are two rooms for confinements:— one for normal ones & the other for pathological cases with a bath-room; 6 wards per 5 beds each for free unmarried lying-in women; 4 wards with 5 bed each for confinements kept secret and paid; 7 wards, 2 of which contain 5 beds; one ward with 2 beds & 4 wards with 1 bed for married lying-in women, who pay. Besides there is a cabinet for researches in histology, bacteriology & chemistry, the room for linen, the room of the house-keeper, the room for dirty linen, the room for cataplasms, the bath-room & the room for attendants.

In the middle of this story opposite the principal stair case is the great consultation-room for doctors, to one side of it the room for doctors in attendance & to the other side the room for midwives.

The third floor has the same disposition as the second: the large auditory is placed over the Consultation-room, the chapel is over the room for linen, the room of the female overseer of the hospital is over the lodging of the house-keeper, & instead of the cabinet for scientific studies there is the ward for pregnant women with 8 beds.

Both stories have a wide passage all along the building with windows, looking into the garden. The right lateral wing in the yard contains the laundry, the drying-ground, the disinfecting room, the bath-room, the room for the private clothing of the lying-in women, the ar-

chives, the lodging for the laundresses & the steam engine with two boilers of 10 & 15 horse-powers.

The wards for lying-in women containing 5 beds each are 11 archines  $1\frac{1}{2}$  vershok long by 8 arch.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  versh. wide, are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ar. high & contain 22, 116 cubic sagene air—that is to say, each patient has  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cub. sag. air, to say nothing of the air in the passages, which, being as high as the wards & 4 ar. 10 ver. wide, may be considered as an air-vessel.

Wards containing 2 beds each are  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ar. long by 6 ar. 14 ver. wide &  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ar. high, which gives 14 cub. sag. air—that is to say, each patient has 7 cub. s. air.

Wards with 1 bed have 6 cub. sag. air.

The wards for lying-in women contain iron beds with 2 straw-mattresses on each bed, infant-beds, stools, tables with cupboards, irrigators, an infants bath, a pail for dirty linen, a writing table, a chair & a sofa for the pupils in attendance; on the wall is a thermometer & rules for nursing the lying-in women & for sending off the infants to the Foundling Hospital.

Cold & hot water is conveyed to all the stories. The building is lighted by petroleum & gas. The heating is combined with ventilation. The latter is made after the system of baron Derschau. The air comes from the garden through 4 pneumatic tubes by means of underground pipes, passes into the caloriferes to be heated & from there is conveyed to the wards by way of pipes.

The corrupt air of the wards is carried outwards by means of ventilators, communicating with exterior tubes.

The ingress & the regress of the air, that is to say the temperature of the wards is regulated by special mechanisms. The normal temperature in average is of 2400 c. m. an hour, that is to say, each patient has from 60 to 80 c. m.

air. It is proved that the hygroscopic measure of the wood, burnt in the caloriferes, being of 29%, the effective heat obtained is 80% and only 20% is lost in the heating of caloriferes.

The kitchen, the laundry & the disinfecting room are heated by steam-tubes, communicating with the steam-boiler. The same steam-engine pumps the water from the water-works of the town into the bath-room. The water is conveyed to the whole establishment by way of pipes with taps. The taps, which give water for drinking, for food & for washing the patients, are provided with filters of Nordmayer.

The system used for carrying off the excrements consists in taking away, firstly, the liquid part, such as the water employed for injections, for bath, etc., which is conducted by special pipes & receptacles into the sewers of the town. Secondly, the solid parts are conveyed also by pipes into hatches, provided with automatical bars & afterwards carried away with carts.

The board of the Hospital has undergone many changes since its foundation. In 1770 the Foundling-Hospital was founded in St.-Petersburg & after the general plan of I. I. Betzky, the indefatigable collaborator of the Empress Catherine II in works of charity, a Section for Lying-in women was attached to this Hospital.

This general plan contained the elementary rules for the admission of pregnant women, for the maintenance of lying-in women & for the management of the establishment \*). In a general way these rules are guiding the management of the Lying-in Hospital till now; but accor-

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\*) The general plan for the Imperial Foundling Hospital & the Section for poor Lying-in Women 1763—1767, 3 vols. Vol. I page 1—24.

ding to its increasement there have been made from time to time many alterations & additions. In 1784 a midwifery Institute was attached to the establishment & a list was made for yearly expenses & those granted but once, & also rules and a program for the course of instruction in this new school \*).

In 1797 according to an Edict given to the Senate, the Empress Maria Feodorowna took the charge of administering in chief the Foundling Hospitals & all the institutions belonging to this Department. Since that time the management of the Section for lying-in women & the midwifery Institute founded in 1811 was quite dependent upon the administration of the Foundlings. In 1835 by the intercession of the Honorary Trustee Count Vielgorsky & by the Supreme will of the Emperor Nicolas I, the Section for lying-in women & the midwifery Institute were united under the name of Lying-in Hospital & got a separate Board, independent of the administration of the Foundlings. The Director managed the affairs of the Hospital & its general direction was committed to the Honorary Trustee-Administrator in chief of the Foundlings. On this occasion a new staff was formed & a new calculation of the yearly expenditures for the maintenance of the hospital was made. The 17-th of May 1839 a complete statute of the Hospital was already confirmed & it existed till 1876, when on the 13-th of March a new statute was confirmed by Imperial will & it is till now in full power. In the present time, in 1893 on account of many alterations & additions made to the paragraphs of this statute, a new one has been worked out & presented to the Council of Trustees.

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\*) Consult «Notice on the hundredth anniversary of the Lying-in Hospital», page 8.

The management of the Lying-in Hospital is committed to its Director & its general direction to the Honorary Trustee, just as it had been formerly.

The first chief Trustee was I. I. Betzky. Amongst the Honorary Trustees, who managed the Foundlings together with the Section for lying-in women, we will name the Honorary Trustee Tayls in 1802 & in 1817 prince Schahowskoy. From 1835 till 1856 the Honorary Trustee Count Michel Vielgorsky directed the Lying-in Hospital \*). He was succeeded by the Honor. Tr. the Privy Councilor Maxim Zeymern, who gave up his charge the 13-th of January 1857 with His Majesty's consent to the Hon. Trustee the Privy Councilor Alexis Venevitinow. From 1861 to 1872 the affairs were managed by the Hon. Tr. the Privy Councilor Alexander Potemkin. The latter was followed the 24-th of July 1872 by the Privy Councilor, Secretary of State count Peter Valoueff; after him came in 1875 the Lord Chamberlain prince Nicolas Youssouppoff, temporary replaced from the month of June to September by Prince Nicolas of Oldenbourg. From the 25-th of December 1876 till the 11-th of June 1883 the general management was committed to the Master of the Horse prince Obolensky-Neledinsky-Meletsky. After his death the direction was transmitted to the Privy Councilor Peter Moritz. The Hospital owes its foundation to Betzky, but each of the above-named Trustees has been a benefactor of the institution. Count Vielgorsky obtained a separate Board for the Lying-in Hospital, independent of the Foundlings, which contributed a great deal to the enlargement of the Hospital. Alexander Potemkin created the

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\*) The Archives of the Trustees's Council of the Institutions of the Empress Maria, brief № 6 & 85.



Gynecological Section called Maria's on the occasion of the hundredth jubilee of this Hospital. Count Peter Valoueff obtained new funds after a plan, worked out by the Director Krassowsky, for building up new rooms for infirmaries, autopsies etc.; he also got from the Council of Trustees the permission to give food to the daily pupils on duty. The same Count obtained & confirmed the Statute of the Establishment in 1876. Prince Nicolas Youssoupoff gave a capital for fellowships for 2 boarder pupils. Prince Nicolas of Oldenburg made several donations for the benefit of the Establishment. On account of the yearly increasing number of patients, prince Obolensky-Neledinsky-Meletzky interceded several times to the Council of Trustees for extending the number of beds, which should be brought to 72; by the exertion of Peter Moritz the food of the pupils & the patients from the country was improved, a disinfecting-room was built & the floors of the passages were paved with cement. He also took an active part in working out rules for the new Statute, presented in 1892 to the Trustees's Council.'

The first Director of the Lying-in Hospital, called then Superintendant Director, was Frese, who was not a doctor; the first Professor of the Midwifery Institute was Doctor Morenheim, who was sent for from Germany. After Frese & after the removal of the Midwifery Institute with its Professor Morenheim to Moscow, the Section for Lying-in women was managed till the 15-th of February 1789 by the Surgeon Reinhold; his successor was Doctor Gamem, who died in 1790. He was followed by Dr. Nestor Maxymowitch, called Ambodic, who in the same time managed the affairs of the private hospitals of the Foundlings. He obtained the permission of the Empress Maria Feodorowna for students to be attached to

the Lying-in Hospital in order to accomplish their studies of midwifery. Besides that he has left some well-known works, such as: «The art of midwifery» in 5 parts, with many illustrations etc. for the profit of russian midwives & doctors—printed in St. Petersburg 1840; then another work: «Some meditations on the causes of the illnesses & the death of children of both sexes, that are brought to the Foundlings & nursed therein; also about the use of Foundling Hospitals in general». In 1797 he was dismissed from the charge of Director & the 18-th of March 1798 Doctor Suthoff succeeded him. The latter stayed there till the 7-th of May 1835. His successor was Dr. Scholz, who was Director till the 11-th of August 1852. When he left his charge he was succeeded by his vice-director Dr. Schmidt, who left the hospital the 13-th of June 1870. After him Professor & Accoucheur Bruni exercised the functions of Director &, when he was dismissed, Anton Krassowsky, Professor of the Medical & Surgical Academy, was appointed Director of the Hospital the 16-th of January 1871, which charge he occupies till now.

The archives give no information about the first transactions of the Lying-in Section, we know only the number of infants sent yearly from the Section to the Foundlings.

From 1811 till 1840 their number varies between 410 to 572 a year & their total number during this period reaches 14,283. This may be considered as the minimum number of confinements in the Section for this period of time \*). We have no other notions about that

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\*) The Notice on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the lying-in Hospital, page 27.



time. From 1840 there are already official medical accounts, but they contain only ciphers without any explanations \*). These accounts show us, that, from 1840 to 1871 inclusive, the Lying-in Hospital admitted:

Pregnant & lying-in women . . . . .	39,546	
women just delivered . . . . .	39,189	
infants born . . . . .	40,050	
boys . . . . .	20,651	
girls . . . . .	19,014 =	100 girls : 108 boys
unknown sex (abortions etc) . . . . .	385	
infants still-born . . . . .		40,050
dead soon after their birth . . . . .	3,000	
discharged living . . . . .	1,623	
remaining in the hospital 1-st of january 1872 . . . . .	35,378	
	49	
		40,050
from 39,545 women discharged pregnant	349	
dead . . . . .	1,960	
discharged . . . . .	36,880	
		39,189
women confined for the first time . .	14,683	
having already given birth . .	24,506	
		39,189
confinement of one child . . . . .	33,337	
» two children . . . . .	843	
» three . . . . .	9	
		39,189

The annual accounts of the Lying-in Hospital from 1872 to 1892 give ample details about every thing, concerning the patients, & therefore I do not think it necessary to give here the number of confinements after these years. Their total number during this period is of 62,482 & the exact number from 1840 to 1892 is of 101,671. Join to this the minimum number of confinements till 1840, which makes 14,283, & the total number of women delivered in the Lying-in Hospital will be of 115,954.

\*) The medical account of the lying-in Hospital of the Imperial Foundlings in St. Petersburg, from 1840 to 1871.

The sanitary conditions of the establishment are quite unknown as to its early years, & only from 1840 the accounts give us some idea about them by the number of yearly deaths, caused by general illnesses, besides those connected with child-birth.

The accounts from 1871 clearly show us firstly the rate of illnesses following confinements, secondly how much these same illnesses decrease according to the sanitary measures employed \*). We will speak on this subject more fully farther on & now we will consider the percentage of deaths, as the final standard of the sanitary state of the establishment in 1840.

For 32 years, that is to say, from 1840 to 1872, the rate of mortality in average was of 5,0‰ per 39,189 confinements. In some years this rate differs, as we have mentioned already; the lowest was of 2,02‰ in 1844, the highest of 8,13‰ in 1852. At times there were endemic diseases in the establishment, such as the puerperal fever & then the rate of mortality reached a frightful scale. In the month September 1869 there was 18,7‰, in the month of June 1869—18,8‰, in December 1867—19,8‰, in January 1868—20,1‰, in July 1852—21,8‰, in January 1852—22,5‰, in July 1850—26,1‰, in May 1850—27,0‰. It is very interesting to compare the rate of mortality in the old & hired rooms to that in the new buildings of the Lying-in Hospital. It is proved, that in the first case, from 1840 to 1863, the mortality was equal to 4,7‰, & in the new building, that is to say from 1864 to 1871, it was equal to 5,5‰.

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\*) The account of 1871 by the Doctors Soutougin & Bidder. The account of 1872 by Dr. Tarnowsky. The accounts of 1873—1876 & 1877—1880 by Drs. Tarnowsky & Bidder & the accounts of 1881 to 1891.

It must be said moreover, that in 1873 there were so many cases of endemic puerperal fever in the new building of the Lying-in Hospital, that the yearly percentage of mortality was equal to 6,1<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>, & in some months it was no less than in the old rooms at the Foundlings in 1852. The endemic began in the month of October 1872 &, increasing gradually, it made in January 1874 the percentage of deaths 13<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>, in February 22,9<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>, & in March 46,4<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>. This was the last endemic in the Lying-in Hospital. Since that time many sensible sanitary measures have been strictly observed & mortality rapidly diminished. At times there were again some outbursts of increasing mortality, caused by some hygienic mistakes or some negligence in the new management established, but it was rapidly stopped. The following table will show us the results, obtained by the establishment & the conditions it depended upon, during the period of time from 1871 to 1891 including.

The years.	Number of confinements.	Percentage of deaths.
1871	1998	4,5
1872	2036	3,6
1873	1907	6,1
1874	2339	2,2
1875	2136	2,8
1876	2313	4,4
1877	2626	1,2
1878	2832	1,1
1879	2675	1,4
1880	2821	1,3
1881	3120	1,2
1872	3315	1,3
1883	3322	0,7
1884	3636	0,7
1885	3721	0,5
1886	4020	0,2

The years.	Number of confinements.	Percentage of deaths.
1887	3928	0.5
1888	3939	0.3
1889	3980	0.2
1890	4077	0.3
1891	4039	2.0

As to the number of illnesses, its percentage is always parallel to the mortality.

This table shows us, that, notwithstanding the yearly increasing number of confinements, the percentage of deaths goes diminishing & reaches a minimum of 0.2%, & this number has almost not changed for the last years. This result has been obtained by various sanitary measures.

In the year 1873, to put a stop to the increasing endemie, the establishment was shut up for several days; the summerwing was heated & the new-comers were sent there.

The wards were cleaned, repaired & put in order & then great attention was paid to the cleanliness of the linen, of the crockery, of the instruments, of the midwife pupils, of their clothing & of every thing, surrounding the lying-in women. The chief attention was given to the isolating of the women, newly confined. Of course it was impossible to give each patient a separate room considering the great quantity of patients, but each was isolated by means of a special nurse. Each lying-in woman remains during her stay in the hospital in the care of the same nurse, who does not communicate with other patients & who carefully keeps her from the slightest approach of others. Thus the lying-in woman, though staying in the general ward, is isolated & can only catch any contagious disease through the air. But it is proved by obser-

vations, that the latter is not a conductor for contagious diseases, connected with childbirth. Nevertheless, at the first symptoms of anything contagious the patient is removed to a separate infirmary & cannot endanger the healthy ones. The result of all these measures was soon clear in the first months already, that is to say: in February mortality reached 22,2%, in March 16,4%, but in May and later on it diminished to 2%. This system of isolated nursing, proving every year better & better, has been finally adopted. Added to this the medical attendants & nurses are gradually trained to follow this system & preventive measures are every year more fully & strictly observed.

The reports of the year 1876 prove, that many lying-in women caught contagious diseases only on account of being in the same ward as women, whose dead foetus was beginning to putrify; it is to be noticed, that the woman herself does not suffer from this sometimes, but all new-comers catch the fever the very day of their arrival more or less seriously & some even die of it. It is natural that in this case the contagion is brought by the doctor & midwife in attendance, whose duty it is to examine newly arrived patients. It sometimes happens too, that women, previously examined & infected with some disease, arrive to the hospital in a feverish state already.

Therefore it was settled, that there should be several doctors on duty, so that the one, who had examined a feverish patient, should not approach the healthy ones & was to be replaced by another physician. The same rule was observed by the midwives. This measure proved to be most beneficial: the mortality of women diminished twice as much, as is proved by the above-named table.

Some time afterwards, in 1883, this system of sepa-

rate nursing was still more strictly exacted than formerly. Up to this time each patient had been taken care of by the selfsame midwife-pupil, from the day of her admission to the day of her leaving; after the confinement, the patient & her nurse were taken to another ward, where she was under the care of a new doctor & not the one, who assisted her in her labour. If she got ill, she was sent to another section & given over to a third doctor. This system had a great defect: there are about 350 pupils, & no physician is able to get a clear idea about the way, in which they perform their work; most of the doctors do not know even their names. Therefore all the pupils were divided into 7 groups after the number of the days in the week; the physicians too were divided in 7 groups. Every pupil had the right of choosing a day for assisting at the patient's confinement & the doctors had the right to accept this demand or to refuse it, if there are good reasons for doing so. After some difficulties the matter was settled & the groups were formed. Thus the whole large hospital is divided into 7 small departments, each with its own staff of medical attendants. Now the doctors of each group grow easily acquainted with the pupils of their group & are obliged to control them strictly, because they are answerable for the health of the patient, confided to the pupils. The group of doctors, midwives & pupils, having received a woman in labour while on duty, took care of her during her stay till her leaving or getting ill. In the latter case the patient was taken to the infirmary & given over to another doctor. When the physician got well acquainted with the knowledge, the application & the skill of his pupils, he gave them useful advice & information & having a small number of pupils, he could easily control their work in its slightest details. On another



side the activity of the physicians was appreciated, when the results of one group were compared to the others. This measure proved to be as successful as the preceding one: mortality diminished twice as much, as we can see from the above-named table.

Now we will consider the ways used for disinfection. In 1874 disinfectants were used for the first time, such as carbolic acid. But to judge from the little quantity, used of it in this year, only 2 pouds upon 2,339 lying-in women, it was a very poor disinfection indeed. If we take in consideration, that every woman confined stayed in the hospital 7 days, the day of her confinement inclusive, it results, that each patient receives 14 grammes of carbolic acid; this quantity is mixed up with 40 jars of water & used for 2 injections a day each consisting \*), of 6 pounds & therefore each of these solutions contains only 0,03%. Properly speaking, the use of antiseptics may be considered general only from 1883, when 22 pouds of carbolic acid were used for 3,456 lying-in women, & each injection contained 0,66% of the mixture. But this solution proves not to be efficacious. In 1875 acid salicylicum began to be used besides carbolic, but its result was not satisfactory. Manganese acid cali was employed only for confined women when getting ill, most of all for uterine injections; but it is not used, as a prophylactic measure for healthy women, because it spoils very much the linen. The great quantity of carbolic acid used during the year & the increasing price of it caused the establishment to spend upon it  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the money, granted for medicines. Therefore it was replaced in 1883 by chloretum calcis, used since the 14-th of Febru-

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\*) Notice on the hundredth anniversary of the Lying-in Hospital 1873—76.



ary to the 11-th of July 1883 in a solution of 0.5<sup>0</sup>‰. Its result was very good, but the smell, which filled all the house, was bad & proved to be injurious to the health of pupils, as well as of patients. Therefore corrosive sublimate was employed since the 11-th of July 1883 till now in a solution of 0.05<sup>0</sup>‰ & strictly kept to. Mortality considerably diminished since 1876 though carbolic acid used could have no disinfecting power & that gave me the courage to try an experiment—namely not to use any disinfectants with the nursing of the lying-in women. The Director consented to my plan, but it was kept secret from the other people of the establishment. From the 1-st of March to the 15-th of the same month 1884 the water in the pipes & taps used for injections, for washing hands etc. did not contain a single grain of corrosive sublimate, though it continued to be dyed with aniline. In this manner 137 confinements \*) took place & the result was the same, as when corrosive sublimate had been used. Nevertheless, as water may always contain some putrid elements, sublimate continues to be used in the hospital till now as a disinfectant.

Now let us consider the operations, undertaken during the Confinements. Without giving many details we can judge of operations in general by dwelling upon the most important ones, such as using the forceps, versio in pedes, perforation with cranoclasia & caesarian section. The following table shows us the relative number of these operations yearly for the last 21 years:

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\*) The Physician, a medical journal, № 50, 1884. About prophylactic measures used after confinement by H. Tarnowsky.

The year.	Use of for- ceps.		Perforation with cranoclasia.		Versio in pedes.		Caesarian section.
	Number of operations.	o/o	Number of operations.	o/o	Number of operations.	o/o	Number of ope- rations.
1871	53	2,6	4	0,2	20	1,0	—
1872	53	2,6	7	0,3	19	0,9	—
1873—1876	148	1,6	34	0,3	106	1,2	—
1877—1880	178	1,6	25	0,2	108	1,0	—
188	49	1,5	7	0,2	23	0,7	—
1882	33	1,0	9	0,6	24	0,7	—
1883	61	1,8	12	0,3	29	0,8	—
1884	65	1,7	9	0,2	50	1,3	—
1885	80	2,1	10	0,2	43	1,1	3
1886	98	2,4	10	0,2	51	1,2	3
1887	96	2,4	23	0,5	36	1,0	4
1888	101	2,5	16	0,4	49	1,2	—
1889	121	3,0	16	0,4	46	1,2	1
1890	133	3,2	19	0,4	52	1,1	—
1891	166	4,1	19	0,4	52	1,3	4
Total . .	1434	—	220	—	709	—	15

This table shows, that the number of operations with the forceps reached in 1872 2,6% & diminished down to 1885 twice as much: from this year till the present time the number of these operations increases constantly, and the last year they reached 4,1%, that is to say they are now used four times more than between 1873—84. The same thing can be said about the perforation with cranoclasia, though the progression here is less perceivable: the last year this operation has been used only twice as much. Of course the progressive increasement of these operations quite depend upon the excellent sanitary state of the establishment & the use of antiseptics,

which warrant the success of every operation. These good results apparently encourage the physicians to use operations oftener than formerly & by these means they shorten the pains of child-birth. On the contrary, version in pedes has been undertaken the same number of times for all these 21 years, because this operation is unavoidable & the use or the omission of antiseptics has nothing to do with it. Upon the whole it may be said, that antiseptics promoted in a considerable measure operations, where the indications were subjective; but they had no influence upon operations, depending exclusively on objective indications. Antiseptics not only influence upon the increasement of operations & upon indications, they also permit such operations, as were never before made in the Lying-in Hospital & which now increase yearly, such as the caesarian section on living persons. As to the percentage of deaths after normal confinements, it does not exceed 0,1% yearly from 1876.

The above-mentioned table shows, that the number of confinements increases yearly in the Lying-in Hospital & its accounts prove in the same time the increasement of refusals for admission for want of place. It is clear, that the establishment is not able to meet the want of all the women, who wish to be admitted. If we consider the condition of those asking to be admitted, we will soon discover, that their increasement has the following cause: many married women wish to be admitted in this hospital, founded only for unmarried ones. In order to maintain the original purpose of this foundation, the managers of the hospital presented a plan, that altered the rules & conditions for admission. The admission of married women was restrained by charging them to pay a certain sum & thus unmarried ones had more chance to be ad-

mitted. Moreover each patient had to show her passport, a thing not practised before. This plan was honoured by the Imperial approval on the 27-th of October 1890. In the year 1891 the payment from the married patients made a sum of 7,131 r. & this gave the possibility of increasing the number of beds from 60, as it was originally meant, to 92. The unmarried women had 60 beds & the married ones 32. In this way things were settled to satisfy the wants of the population for an asylum for confinements & the number of refusals for admission diminished considerably: in 1890 there were 1,104 refusals & in 1891 only 777; the number of days, when the establishment was shut up from 6 to 12 o'clock for not having a single bed to spare, was of 298 in 1890 & in 1891 only of 80.

In addition to the above named beds for married & unmarried lying-in women there are in the Hospital 8 separate wards with one bed each for confinements kept secret & paid. The pregnant & lying-in women, who take these rooms, do not show their passports & remain unknown all the time of their stay. The charge for the board in this section is fixed by the Board of Trustees at the rate of 40 to 60 rbls a month. The number of women, delivered in this section, was of 814 from 1840 to 1871 & since that time the reports tell us, that their number is yearly from 40 to 50; from 1871 to 1892 there were in total 896 confinements in this section, which makes with the 814 admitted till 1891 the total sum of 1710 women.

On the 7-th of September 1872 a Gynecological Section, called Maria's, was established at the Hospital for suffering women, wanting a gynecological treatment, combined with operations. This section was organized with the

view of giving the patients a comfortable lodging & all the means of getting cured. In this section doctors, attached for a certain time to the Hospital, got the means of studying practically operating gynecology, then very little known in our country, especially in the provinces. For this purpose it was settled in principle to invite renowned specialists for some operations on the condition, that they should first expose the plan of the operation to be undertaken & in performing it they should explain to the physicians all the subtilities & the particulars of the technic part. Thus in 1872 K. Gepner, Professor of the Medical & Surgical Academy, gave two lectures on his way of sutura perinei & fistula vesico-vaginalis & made both operations with success on the same patient; in 1874 transfusion of blood has been performed by Dr. Russel from Geneva; in 1875 Dr. Brennor made an amputation colli uteri by way of a galvanoplastic loop; in 1876 Mr. Korjenewsky, Professor of the Medical & surgical Academy, made extirpatio tumoris fibrosi vaginae etc. All important operations such as: laparotomia, ovariectomia, caesarian section, hysterotomia were made by Director A. Krassowsky & all the small ones by the assistants & the doctors of the establishment. In this section, from its foundation to 1892, there were treated in all 866 cases, of whom 427 were submitted to gynecological operations; this number includes 8 laparotomias, 18 hysterotomias & 102 ovariectomias.

The daily gynecological patients & pregnant women are treated at the ambulatorium, established in the Hospital. Here the patients are received every day from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning by the doctors of the Hospital & when the case is rather difficult, the Director or vice-Director are consulted. During 20 years, from 1872 to 1892.



there have been 97,760 cases, as is proved by the accounts.

As we have already said, a Midwifery School was attached to the Lying-in Hospital in 1784 at the initiative of I. Betzky. In 1789 this School was transferred to Moscow & again reestablished at the Lying-in Hospital in St. Petersburg in 1811.

The first professor of midwifery was accoucheur Morenheim from Germany & his first assistant Dr. Krause. Books, drawings etc. were ordered from Strasburg, Vienna, Florence and Bologna. The first pupils of the Midwifery School were 8 nurslings from the Foundling's Hospital in Moscow. As Professor Morenheim gave his lectures in german, a german class was established at the Foundlings in St. Petersburg. The best pupils of this class were sent afterwards to the Midwifery School. The first midwives, appointed by Betzky, were German, such as Oldberg, Roselius, Kislin; but already in 1789 their assistants are russian midwives, having finished the Midwifery School, such as Antsiforowa, Tripoli, Nikitina, Petrowa.

At the restauration of the Midwifery School in 1811 at the Lying-in Hospital in St. Petersburg the Empress Maria Feodorowna ordered, that 18 pupils should be instructed there at the charge of the Foundlings & 18 others at the charge of the Ministry of Police; in 1839 the number of the bursars was reduced to 15. Dr. Grün was the first doctor, appointed in the new school in Petersburg. Till 1840 the number of pupils was not complete: in 1815 there were 11 pupils, in 1817—9, in 1819-10 etc. Till 1836 the School gave in total 168 midwives. From 1836 the number of pupils increases gradually: in 1836 there are 25 pupils, in 1840—30, in 1870—142.

Since 1836 there are already at the Midwifery School

country pupils, emitted with the grade of country midwives & from 1837 there are daily pupils. The pupils were all admitted at the expense of the crown with the obligation of serving a certain number of years for a fixed salary in the provinces or in the establishments of the Department. In 1860 it was allowed to admit extern pupils.

In 1854 ten pupils in the School were preparing for the Bashkiro-Metshereksky regiment at the demand of the War Office. These 10 pupils finished first the Midwifery School & then spent a year at the Kalinkinsky Town-Hospital in order to learn, how to discern & to cure syphilis. Thus prepared, they entered their service in the regiment. The daily pupils were admitted gratis till 1871; from that time the charge for instruction was fixed to 30 rbl. a year & in 1882 it was raised to 35 rbl., the boarders paid first 130 rbl. & from 1872 they pay 150 rbl. But the claim of payment did not diminish the number of daily pupils; it increased yearly & reached in the last years the number 200 & even more. In 1882 the pupils were not admitted anymore at the expense of the crown & the number of boards was increased to 40. In 1876 this number was raised to 42 upon the interests of a capital bequeathed by prince Youssoupoff, a former Trustee. In 1892 Countess Soumarokoff-Elston, the daughter of the deceased prince, bequeathed 4600 rbl. for scholarships for daily pupils.

Till 1840 the pupils had only their notes written down during the lectures, but in this year appeared a short «Manual of midwifery by Franz Geft, which had a second edition in 1862. In 1872 Director I. Krassowsky worked out a plan, confirmed by the Trustees Board, after



which program the examinations for admission was much enlarged, as well as the whole extent of instruction in the Midwifery School. The teaching was enlarged by studies on general gynecology & the course was fixed for two years. Anatomical apparatus of papier-mache, models & other appurtenances of studies were ordered. A work by Dr. Schpet «The art of Midwifery, a manual for midwives» translated from German, served as guide for the teaching & in 1866 appeared a russian manual: «A textbook of midwifery for midwives by Dr. Bidder» & in the same year another — «A complete manual for studying midwifery by Dr. Dobrinin».

The system of teaching is demonstrative. In the school for country midwives, where the studies last only one year, the teaching was mutual, partly oral & partly by notes taken by pupils. Till 1876 the charge was of 75 rbl., from 1876 it is of 100 rbl. a year. In 1862 a new work was published «The art of midwifery—a manual for country pupils by Dr. Gepner» & in 1874 «The text-book of midwifery for country midwives by Dr. Gigilenko». In the school for country midwives the course of teaching lasts one year & since 1836 there have been yearly from 6 to 10 pupils, who paid 75 rbl. a year, & from 1882 this sum was raised to 100 rbl. In addition to midwifery from 1872 the pupils are taught the ways of bringing back to life people seemingly dead, some general medical notions and vaccination. The teaching is constantly mutual. For those, who cannot read, there is a female teacher at the School.

From 1815 to 1831 a hundred and four pupils of the Foundlings & 64 pupils of the Ministry of the Police, that is to say 168 in total left the School with the grade-

of midwives. From 1836 to 1872 there finished the school 200 pupils at the crown's expense. 57 boarders and 1096 daily pupils; from 1872 to 1892 78 pupils at the crown's expense, 324 boarders & 1508 daily pupils finished the School. In total the Midwifery Institute since its foundation gave the following number of midwives: 446 pupils, instructed at the crown's expense. 381 boarders & 2604 daily pupils, in total 3431 midwives. From 1836 to 1872 the School gave 564 country midwives &, from 1872 to 1892, 746, in total 1310 midwives; both schools gave in total 4741 midwives.

In 1797 already on the 30-th of October, through the intercession of Director & Professor Ambodic two bachelors of Surgery of the Medical School in St. Petersburg were attached to the Lying-in Section for 2 months for finishing practical studies. Gynecology was taught in the medical Schools of that time, but only theoretically. These two bachelors were succeeded by two others; in 1880 the Medical College prolonged the practical studies from 2 months to 4 & increased also the number of bachelors from 2 to 4. After the death of Ambodic these studies grew longer & longer & the statute of the Lying-in Hospital in 1839 fixed, that there should be 4 supernumerary physicians for finishing studies, but having no claim upon any salary from the establishment. But as the number of confinements increased considerably & together with them the occupations of the doctors, a statute was given in 1876, which increased the number of supernumerary physicians to 6 & gave them the right to stay in the hospital three years. Moreover, with the purpose of preparing special accoucheurs & experienced midwives, this statute allowed to admit for 2 years 10 extern doctors & as many extern midwives. Extern physicians

are on duty in all the Sections of the establishment, as well as the supernumerary ones, but have no right to operate, unless they pass a colloquium before a commission, presided by the vice-Director & consisting of a professor & a docent.

Many of these doctors wrote scientific works on some special subject & published them in periodicals; some of these works were accepted by the Medical & Surgical Academy and by medical faculties of universities & gave their authors the degree of doctor in medicine.

The number of extern physicians increased yearly & therefore it was settled, 6 years ago, to admit some doctors more, who work at the hospital without a fixed occupation. Amongst these there are many provincial doctors, who come to Petersburg with the purpose of renewing their medical knowledge in different branches. From 1878 female doctors were admitted at the Hospital—two ladies as supernumerary doctors & two others as externs. From 1872 to 1892 there have been in all 124 supernumerary doctors, externs & those of the last class, 30 female doctors & 146 extern midwives, attached for finishing.

Since 1880, at the proposal of the Director, all the doctors of the establishment come together once a month for scientific interviews & with the object of discussing the operations to be made and other interesting cases; in the present time these meetings are held twice a month.

At these meetings preliminary informations are given about different scientific works & these informations provoke often debates; new systems & measures for undertaking the confinements, for nursing the lying-in women are proposed, etc.

In order to give a better idea of the scientific activity

of the physicians serving in the Hospital I think it necessary to give a list of the works, published by them.

1. Franz Geft. Manual of midwifery. St. P. 1840.

2. I. Gepener. Art of midwifery. Manual for country pupils of the lying-in hospital of the Imperial Foundling in St. P. 1862.

3. E. Bidder & W. Soutougine. A medical report of the Lying-in Hospital of the Imperial Foundlings from 1840 to 1871. St. Petersb. 1872.

4. H. Tarnowsky. A medical report of the Lying-in Hospital of the Imperial Foundlings for 1872. St. Petersburg 1874.

5. I. F. Smolensky. On the importance of the caruncles of the introitus vaginae and their relation to juridical medicine and obstetrics (Report of the Lying-in Hospital for the year 1872).

6. Dr. Udintsoff. On the importance of the cranio-clast in obstetrical practice (Ibid. 1872).

7. I. N. Buchovtseff. On the influence of hydrate of chloral on the contractions of the womb during the labour (Ibid.).

8. W. W. Sutugine. The definition of the period of pregnancy by the dimensions of the uterine foetus and of the pregnant womb in the second part of pregnancy (St. Petersburg 1874).

9. A. I. Gygylenko. Manual of midwifery for country-midwives.

10. A. Akuloff. On the pathological alterations of the decidua (Diss. 1875).

11. Dr. C. Stoll. A case of delivery with occlusion of the ovificium externum. (St. Petersb. Med. Wochenschr. № 20. 1876).

12. N. I. Strawinsky. On the structure of the umbi-

lical vessels and their closing after delivery. (Diss. St. Petersburg. 1876).

13. E. Bidder. Palpability of the umbilical cord through the abdominal walls. (St. Petersburg. Med. Wochenschrift 1876).

14. H. Tarnowsky. About lying-in houses and asylums (Russian Medical Herald. 1876. №№ 38, 39, 40).

15. E. Bidder. On the mechanism of the first period of labour. (St. Petersburg. Wochenschr. T. XV).

16. Bidder. Pilocarpin in Eclampsia. (Centralbl. für Gyn. Berlin 1878).

17. Bidder. The form and the change of position of the uterus in puerperal period. (St. Petersburg. Med. Wochen. Bd. XVII).

18. A. I. Krassowsky. Operations in Obstetrics. (St. Petersburg. 1879).

19. E. Bidder, H. Tarnowsky & G. Choshin. A medical report of the Lying-in Hospital of the Department of the Institutions of Empress Maria Feodorowna for 1873, 74, 75 & 76. (St. Petersburg. 1880).

20. F. I. Steinmann. On the pelvic positions (Rep. 1873—76).

21. E. F. Bidder. On the influence of the age of the mother on the sex of the child. (Rep. 1873—76).

23. L. I. Grineff. Observations on defects of the development of the genital organs and their influence on pregnancy, delivery and puerperal period. (Report 1873 to 1876).

24. W. W. Sutugine. On the position of the foetus in pregnancy. (Report 1873—76).

25. K. Stoll. On the change of the weight of newborn children. (Rep. 1873—76. Diss. inaug.).

26. I. I. Smolsky. On the influence of quinine muriatic on the contractions of the womb. Diss. inaug. (Ibid.).

27. H. Tarnowsky. A case of ileus in pregnancy (Ibid.).
28. H. Tarnowsky. A case of seeming superfoetation. (Rep. 1873—76).
29. A. Tschernowa-Popowa. Method of measuring the angle between the symphysis and the direct diameter of the introitus of the pelvis. (St. Petersburg. 1880).
30. Th. Steinmann. On the term of cutting the umbilical cord. Diss. (Dorpat 1881).
31. Babanassianz. About falling away of the umbilical cord of the newborn children. (Diss. 1881).
32. A. Krassowsky. Extra-uterine pregnancy of 4 months. (Wratsh 1882).
33. H. Tarnowsky. Pyosalpingitis puerperalis. (Wratsh 1882, № 46).
34. A. I. Krassowsky. Description of 28 ovariectomies (Rep. 1876 to 80).
35. A. I. Krassowsky. Description of 5 hysterectomies. (Rep. 1877—80).
36. I. O. Danilowitch. Clinical and experimental researches on the elimination of placenta. (Diss. 1883).
37. A. E. Vodeniuk. The influence of medicaments on the foetus. (Diss. 1883).
38. E. F. Bidder and H. M. Tarnowsky. Medical report of the Lying-in Hospital in St. Petersburg for the years 1877, 78, 79 & 80.
39. E. F. Bidder. Mechanical help in the abnormal positions of the foetus. (Rep. 1877—80).
40. H. Tarnowsky. Puerperal prophylaxis. (Wratsh 1884).
41. E. Bidder. Two myotomies. (St. Pet. Wochenschrift 1884).
42. E. Bidder. Perforation and cranioclasty. (Ibid. 1884).
43. E. Bidder. The health of the lying-in women in the Lying-in Hospital in St. Petersburg. (Ibid.).



44. E. Bidder. Gynecological communications (Berl., 1884).
45. A. Krassowsky. Report of 128 ovariectomies (ibid.)
46. I. P. Belajeff. Analysis of the sanitary state of the Lying-in Hospital for the winter 1883--84 (Diss. 1885).
47. W. W. Sheltukin. The faradisation of the puerperal womb (Diss. inaug. 85).
48. E. Bidder. Manual of midwifery for midwives. (St. Peterb. 1886).
49. P. I. Dobrynine. Complete manual of midwifery. (St. Petersburg. 1886).
50. H. Tarnowsky: Tracoma pudendorum. (Russ. Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1887 № 1).
51. E. Bidder. Some critical observations on the importance of the comparative statistics of diseases and mortality of the Lying-in Hospitals. (Wratsch. 1887).
52. S. Bashkiroff. A case of Porro-operation made by Prof. Krassowsky. (Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1887, page 197).
53. I. F. Smolensky. Laparotomia made by. Prof. Krassowsky for removal of echinococcus of the abdominal cavity. (Ibid).
54. I. O. Danilowitsh. A case of caesarian section. (Ibid. page 446).
55. P. Bolshessolsky. Eleven laparotomies made by Prof. Krassowsky in using hydrargyrum bijodatum as anti-septic remedy.
56. A. I. Krassowsky. 19 hysterectomies. (Ibid p. 649).
57. W. Mueller. A case of Porro-operation made by Prof. Krassowsky. (Rep. of Gyn. society in St. Petersburg for 1889 № 17).
58. N. Samsonoff. A case of castration by fibroids of uterus. (Ibid 1888).



59. A. Zamshine. Sectio caesarea with relative indications.

60. E. Tchernewsky. About puerperal diseases. (Bacteriolog. researches) Dissert. St. Petersburg. 1888.

61. E. Tchernewsky. The treatment of hemorrhages of the womb (Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1888 N<sup>o</sup> 11).

62. Schurinoff. A case of fibroid of the womb of rare dimensions. (Ibid. N<sup>o</sup> 11).

63. Schurinoff. Ascites, as symptom of torsion of the pedicle of the cystic tumors of ovary.

64. U. Wiertzinsky. Caesarian section on a women in agony.—Method of Schultze. Entrance of the air in the lungs (St. Petersburg. 1888).

65. N. I. Strawinsky. Two cases of extra-uterine pregnancy ending with death (Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1888).

66. N. Porschniakoff. A case of Porro-operation made by Prof. Krassowsky.

67. Prof. Krassowsky. A short report of the cases of caesarian sections, made in the Lying-in Hospital in St. Petersburg. (1885 to 88).

68. Prof. Krassowsky. Forty ovariectomies made in the years 1883—88. (Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1888 N<sup>o</sup> 10).

69. Prof. Krassowsky. Two cases of Porro-operation. (Ibid. N<sup>o</sup> 3).

70. H. Tarnowsky. On the uniformity of programs for instruction for midwives (Journ. of the III-d meeting of the Pirogowsky Society of Russian physicians).

71. On the influence of antiseptics upon the relative number of women and men. (Ibid. by Dr. H. Tarnowsky).

72. E. Bidder. Haematometra lateralis. Repeated laparotomy. Formation of a fistula between the womb in the abdominal walls (Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1889).

73. E. Bidder. A case of myomotomy in pregnancy (Ibid.).
74. N. Strawinsky. A case of cystoma sacrale congenita (Ibid.).
75. W. Mueller. A case of ileus after a vaginal extirpation of the womb (Ibid. p. 241).
76. E. Tchernewsky. The ruptures of the perineum, the diseases & the mortality after delivery in the street. (Ibid.).
77. U. Wiertsinsky. A case of puerperal tetanus (Ibid. p. 438).
78. E. Batsewitsh. Deliveries, complicated by fibroids of the womb (Ibid. p. 732).
79. U. Wiertsinsky. Contemporary treatment of anaemia acuta (Russ. Med. Rev. 1888).
80. E. Bidder. The application of the forceps of Breus (St. Petersburg. Med. Wochen. 1890).
81. W. I. Mueller. The application of the forceps at occipital and sincipital positions of the foetus (Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1890).
82. K. Stoll. Cases of abnormal development of the female genital organs (Ibid. 1890).
83. P. Neustube. A treatise on the amniotic liquor (Dissert St. Petersburg. 1890).
84. Batsewitsh. Observations on the change of the arterial pressure and the temperature of the skin in pregnancy, labour and puerperal period (Diss. 1890).
85. K. Stoll. Report of the Gynecolog. section of the Lying-in Hospital in St. Petersburg for 1889—1890.
86. J. Poznanskaja. A case of hyperemesis by a non-pregnant woman.
87. A. Mazourkewitsh. A case of caesarian section made by Prof. Krassowsky (Journ. of Obst & Gyn. 1891).
88. S. Ostrogorsky. The change of the morphology

of the blood in pregnancy, labour and puerperal period (Diss. 1891).

89. N. Salmanoff. The vaginal extirpation of the womb (J. of Obst & Gyn. 1891).

90. Prof. Krassowsky. Seven hysterotomies (Ibid.).

91. P. Neustube. Hyperemesis gravidarum perniciosa and its treatment with cocaineum (Ibid.).

92. Poznanskaja. A case of hyperemesis in graviditas extra-uterina (Russ. Jour. of Med. Sc. 1891).

93. Mazourkewitsh. A case of caesarian section made twice on the same woman by Prof. Krassowsky (J. of Obst & Gyn. 1892 N<sup>o</sup> 1).

94. Woino-Oransky. The morphology of the blood of the newborn children (Diss. 1892).

95. Alalykine. The changes of the morphology of the blood in puerperal period (Diss. 1892).

96. A. Rymsha. On the normal and narrow bassin of the russian woman (Jour. of Obst & Gyn. 1892).

97. P. Neustube. About the use of the physiological solution of Nall in acute anaemia after puerperal haemorrhages. (Ibid. N<sup>o</sup> 6).

98. A. Letsius. A case of circular rupture of the portio vaginalis uteri in labour (Ibid. N<sup>o</sup> 9).

99. K. Stoll. Statistics of pregnancy of the uterus bicornis (Ibid. N<sup>o</sup> 7 and 8).

100. W. Beckmann. Actiology of the ruptures of the womb (Ibid. N<sup>o</sup> 6).

101. Prof. Krassowsky. 21 ovariectomies (Ibid.).

102. A. A. Tschagin. A case of malign neoplasm of the external female genital organs (Ibid.).

103. U. Wierztsinsky. Differential diagnostic of tubal pregnancy and salpingoophorites (Russ. Med. Rev. 1892).



## **Explanation of the illustrations & of the plans.**

1. Front of the Lying-in Hospital.
2. Part of the consultation room.
3. A ward for lying-in women.
4. The operating room with the table for operating.
5. The lecture-room.
6. The lecture-room during the lectures.
7. Plan of the 1-rst story of the building.
8. Plan of the 2-d story of the building.
9. Plan of the 3-d story of the building.
10. Plan of the 4-th story of the building.





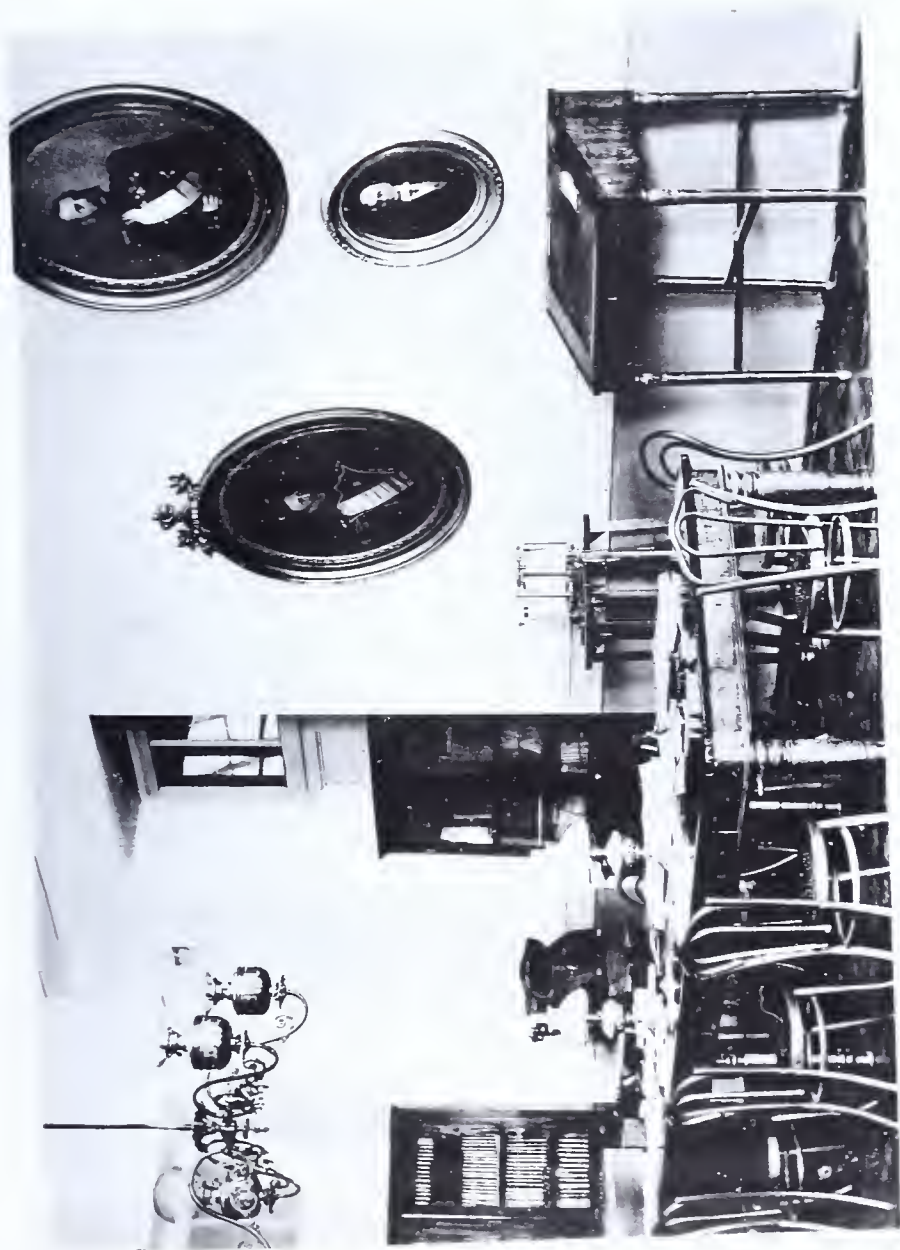
# E R R A T A.

	Faults.	Corrections.
P. 3. 9-th line from below.	20.000 v.,	20.000 rbl.,
P. 4. 7-th line from above.	independant	independent.
P. 4. 1-st line from below.	St. Petersbourg,»	St. Petersburg.»
P. 9. 10-th line from below.	colloborator	collaborator.
P. 21. 8-th line from below.	the Confinements.	the confinements.
P. 25. 15-th line from below.	& surgica! Aca-	& Surgical aca-
	demy,	demy,
P. 31. 5-th line from above.	Foundling	Foundlings
P. 31. 12-th line from below.	8. W. W. Sutn-	8. W. W. Sou-
	gine.	tougine.
P. 31. 3-d line from below.	ovificium exter-	orificium exter-
	num.	num.
P. 33. 13-th line from above.	Pyrsalpingitis	Pyosalpingitis
P. 34. 6-th line from above.	faradixation	faradisation
P. 34. 12-th line from above.	Tracsoma	Trachoma
P. 37. 7-th line from above.	cocaineum	cocainum
P. 37. 13-th line from below.	solution of Nall	solution of NaCl
P. 37. 13-th line from below.	puerperal hae-	puerperal hemorr-
	morrhages.	hages.
P. 37. 7-th line from below	Aetiology	Aetiology
P. 37. 1-st line from below.	salpingsoophrites.	salpingsoophritis.



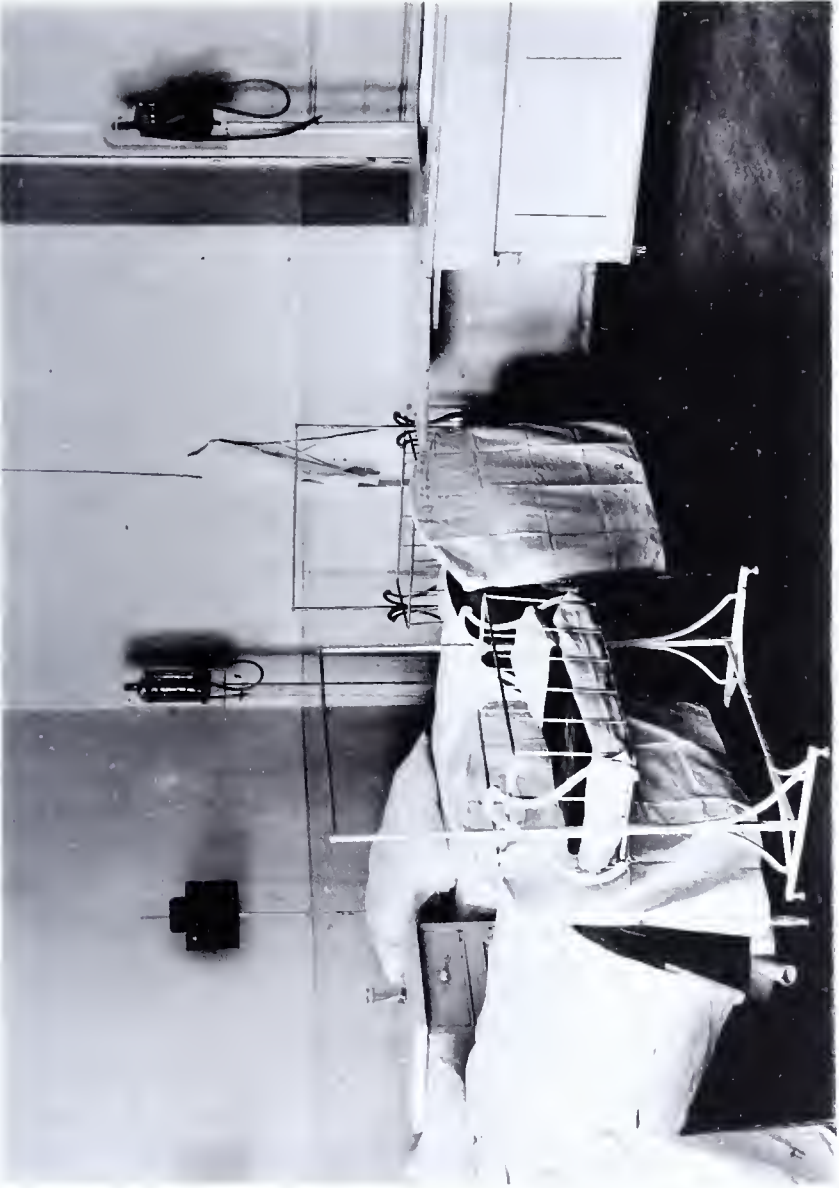




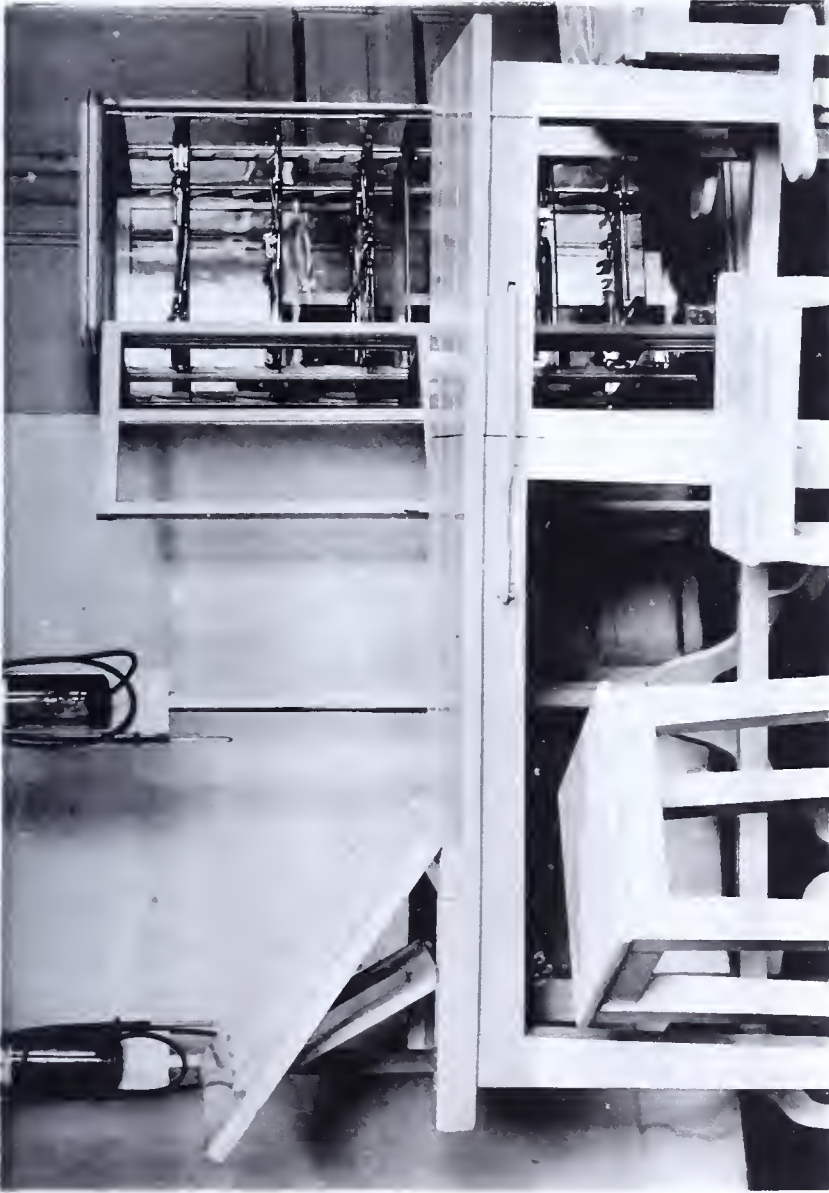






















## 1-st plan.

- I. The basement of the main building.
- II. The first floor of the summer-wing.
- III. The first floor of the laundry in a lateral wing.
- IV. Buildings actually unoccupied.

### The main building.

- 1. The entry-hall.
- 2. The vestiary.
- 3. The room of the porter.
- 4. The lodging of the chief porter.
- 5. The store-house for old clothes.
- 6. The room of the keeper.
- 7. The room of the stove-heaters.
- 8. The room of the porters for errands.
- 9. The lodging of the steward.
- 10. The lodging of the cook's mate.
- 11. The coachman's room.
- 12. The clerk's room.
- 13. The room of the house-porters.
- 14. The lodging of the assistant-surgeon.
- 15. The lodging of the store-keeper.
- 16. The room of the woman in waiting upon the water-closet.
- 17. The baking-house.
- 18. The store-house of the steward.
- 19. The reception-room for patients.
- 20. The lodging-and the store-house of the upholsterer.
- 21. The lodging of the Director's cook.
- 22. The lodging of the Director's porter.
- 23. The Director's store-house.
- 24. The lodging of the sentinels.
- 25. The lodgings of the women in waiting upon the clothing of lying-in women.

### The laundry in the wing.

- 26. The room for ironing close to the disinfecting-room.
- 27. The store-house for the clothes of lying-in women newly arrived.
- 28. The bath-room.
- 29. The disinfecting-room.
- A—Rooms with caloriferes.
- 30. The room of the machinist.
- 31. The room for the steam-engine.
- 32. The large laundry.
- 33. The small laundry for the people serving in the establishment.
- 34. The room for the steam-boilers.

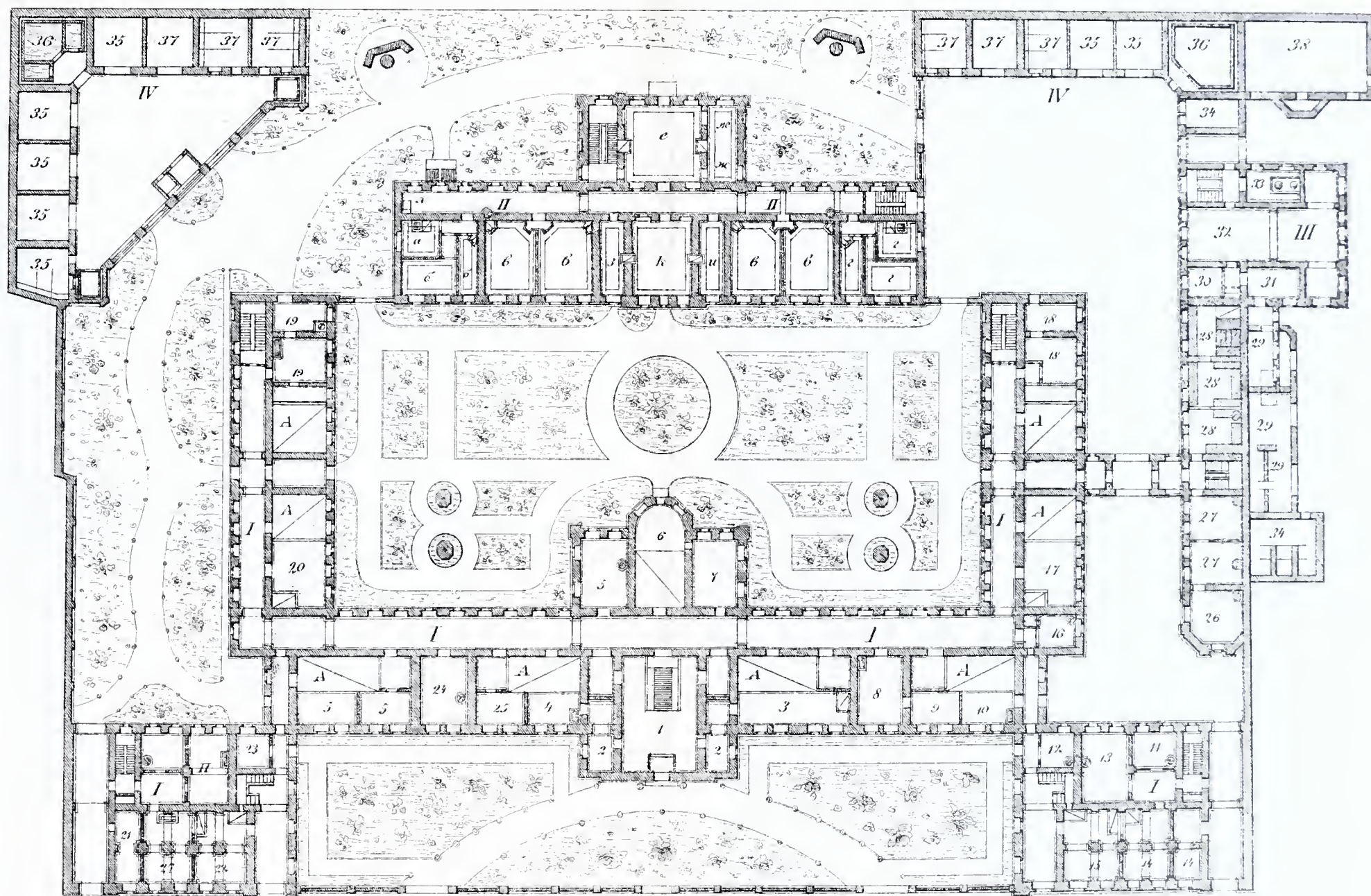
### Buildings in the yard.

- 35. Seven sheds.
- 36. Two ice-cellars.
- 37. Six stables.
- 38. A chapel for funeral service,  
a room for the deceased and,  
a cabinet of anatomy.

### The summer wing.

- a) the bath-room.
- b) two rooms for the confinements.
- c) four wards per 5 beds for lying-in women.
- d) an infirmary with 6 beds.
- e) a ward with 6 beds.
- f) the porter's room.
- g) the entry into the garden.
- h) the store-house for linen.
- i) a ward with 6 beds.
- j) the water-closet.





Arch. B. N. III. 1853. 10. 11.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10 Cms.



## 2-d plan.

- I. The first floor of the main building.
- II. The second floor of the summer-wing.
- III. The second floor of the wing containing laundry.

### The first floor of the main building.

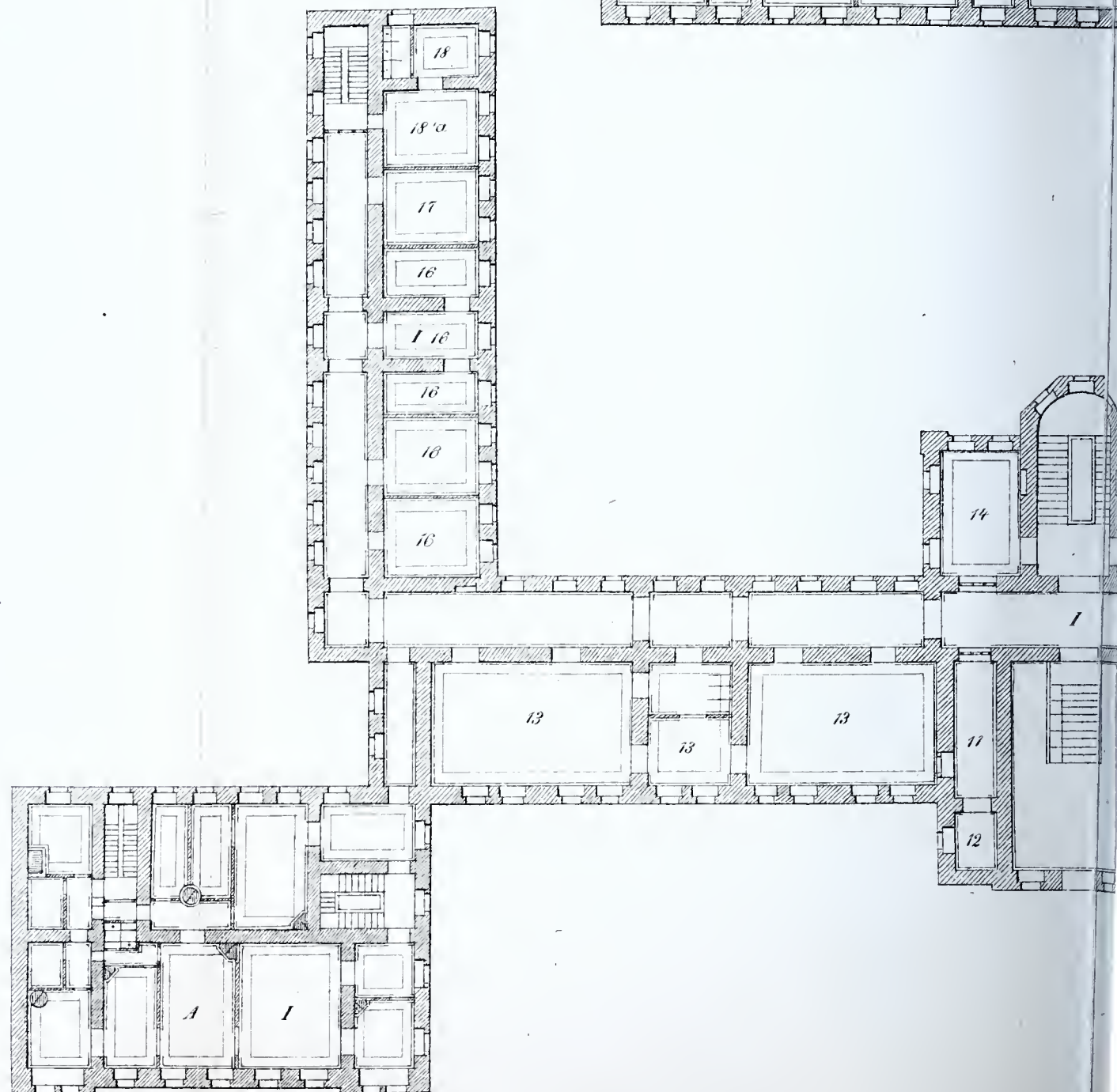
- A) The lodging of the Director.
- B) The lodging of the Inspector.
- C) The offices of the establishment.
- 1 } rooms for the pupils
- 2 } of the rural
- 3 } midwifery-school.
- 4 }
- 5 } A room with a fire-place.
- 6. The dining-rooms.
- 7. The lodging of the female overseer of the rural school.
- 8. The lodging of the midwife of the gynecological section.
- 9. The ambulatorium.
- 10. A room for servants.
- 11. The store-house for linen.
- 12. An infirmary for pupils.
- 13. Rooms for pupils.
- 14. A study-room for pupils.
- 15. The lodging for the overseer of the pupils.
- 16. Wards of the gynecological section.
- 17. The operating-room.
- 18. The bath-room.
- 18a The reception-room for gynecological patients.

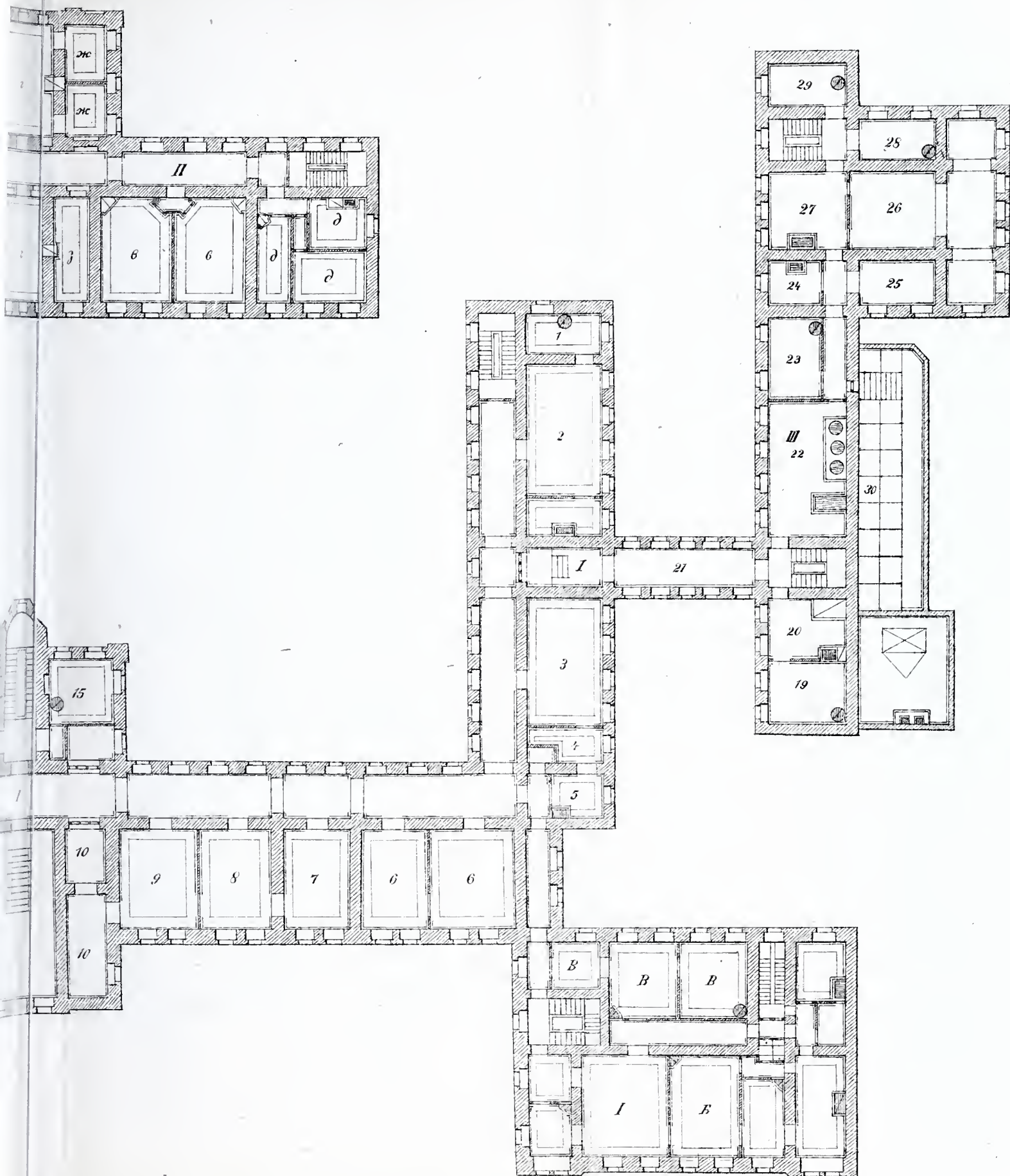
### The second floor of the wing containing laundry.

- 19. The cook's lodging.
- 20. The scullery.
- 21. The passage into the Kitchen.
- 22. The Kitchen.
- 23 & 28. Two rooms for the laundresses.
- 24. The room for workmen attached to the laundry.
- 25. The mangling-room.
- 26. The heated drying-room.
- 27. The ironing-room.
- 29. The lodging of the chief laundress.
- 30. The drying-room for summer over the disinfecting-room.

### The second floor of the summer-wing.

- a) the bathroom.
- b) two rooms for confinements.
- c) four wards for lying-in women per 4 beds.
- d) two wards for lying-in women per 6 beds.
- e) an infirmary with 6 beds.
- f) rooms for the midwives in attendance.
- g) rooms for the doctors in attendance.
- h) the water-closet.





20 Саж.

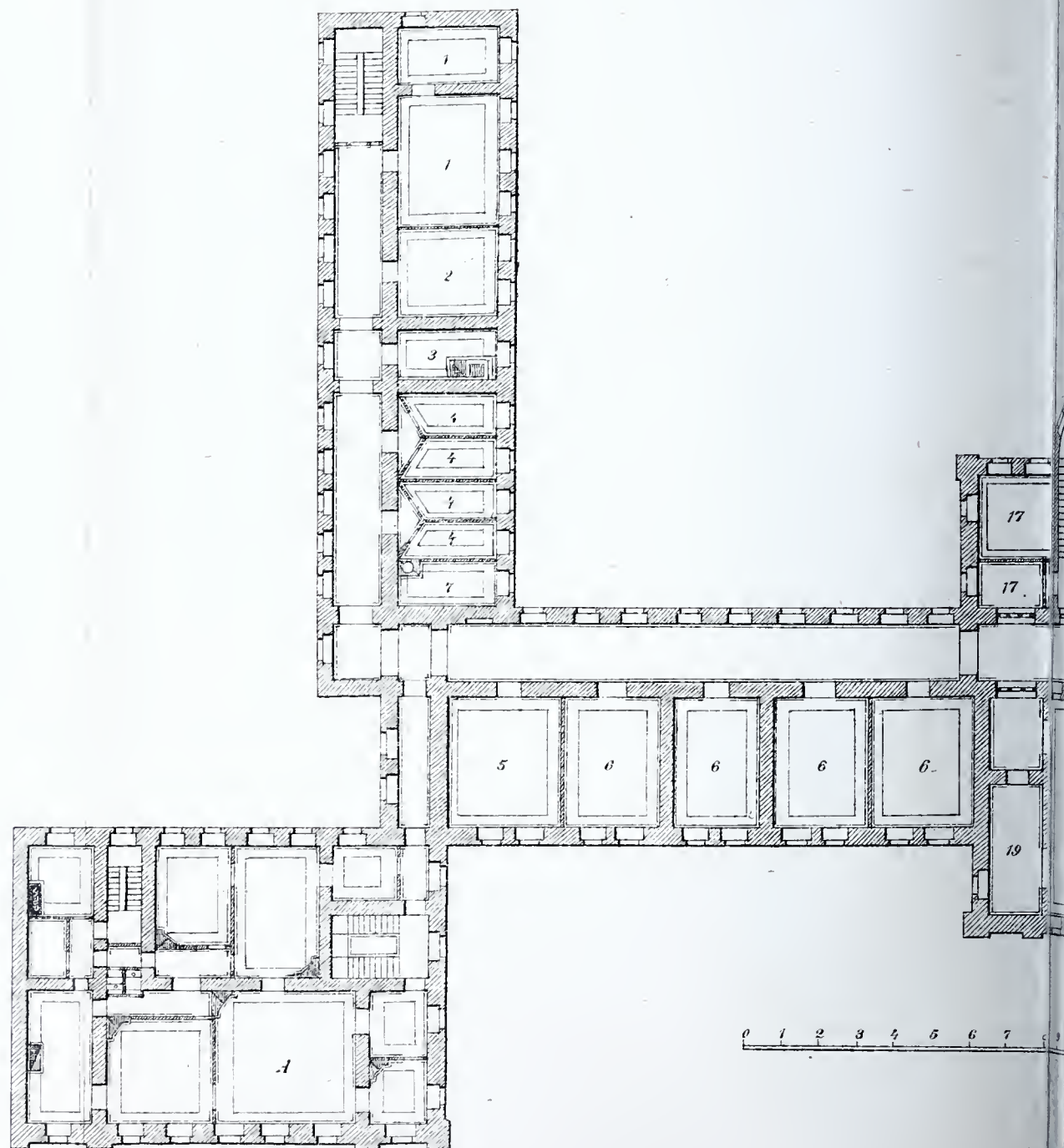
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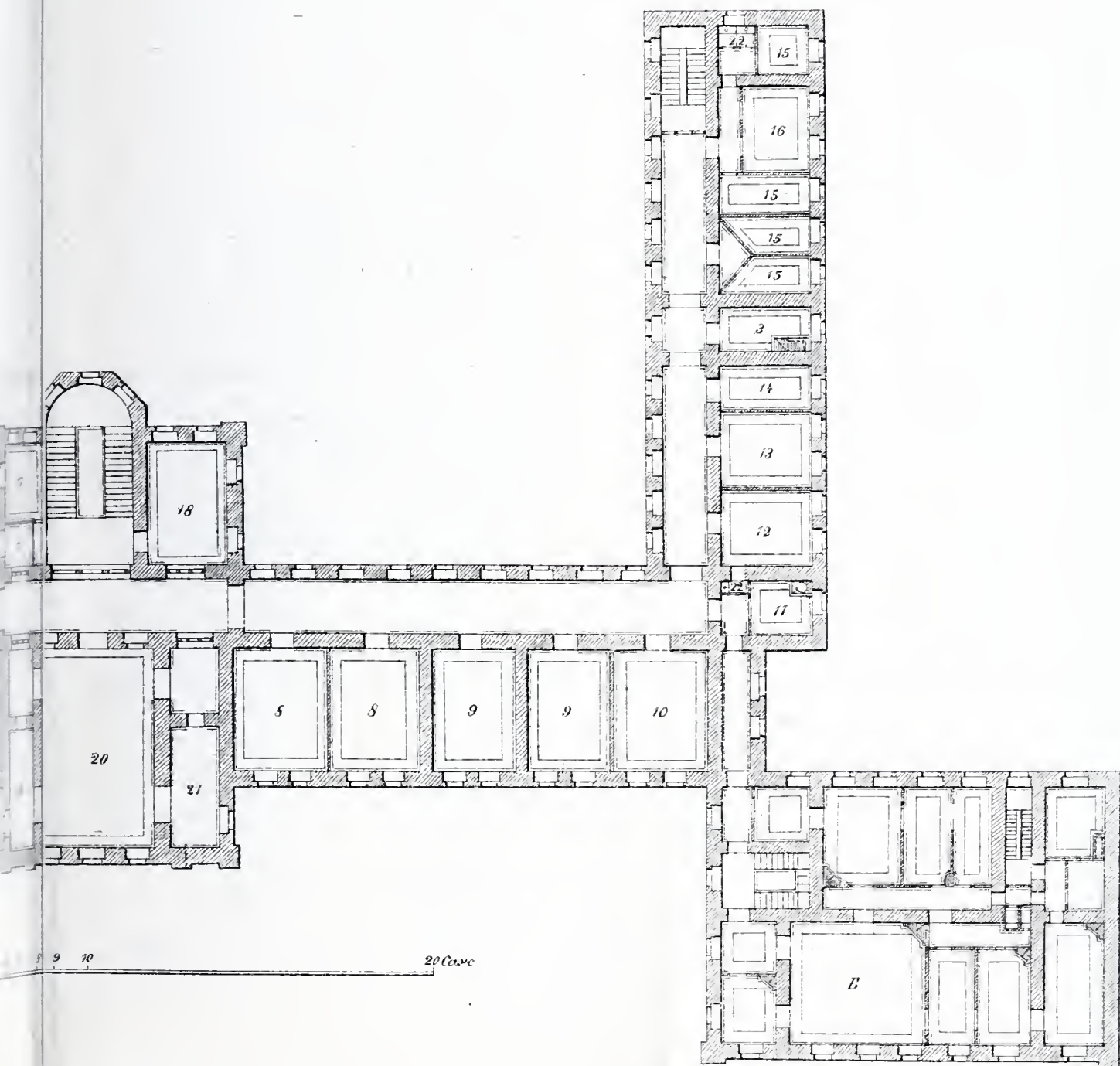
### 3-d plan.

#### 2-d floor of the main building.

- A. The lodging of the Director.
- B. The lodging of the Professor.
  - 1. The room for normal confinements.
  - 2. The room for pathological confinements.
  - 3. Two rooms with fire-places.
  - 4. Four wards for confinements kept secret.
  - 5. The room for servants.
  - 6. Four wards per 5 beds each for unmarried lying-in women.
  - 7. The bath-room.
  - 8. Two wards per 5 beds each for unmarried lying-in women.
  - 9. Two wards per 5 beds for married lying-in women.
- 10. The cabinet for histology, pathology and bacteriology.
- 11. The dispensary of the establishment.
- 12. The room for servants.
- 13. The room for rural pupils.
- 14. The room for dirty linen.
- 15. Four wards per 1 bed for married lying-in women, who pay.
- 16. A ward with 2 beds for married lying-in women who pay.
- 17. The lodging of the female overseer of the linen.
- 18. The store-house for linen.
- 19. The room for doctors in attendance.
- 20. The consultation-room for the doctors.
- 21. The room for midwives in attendance.
- 22. Water-closets.





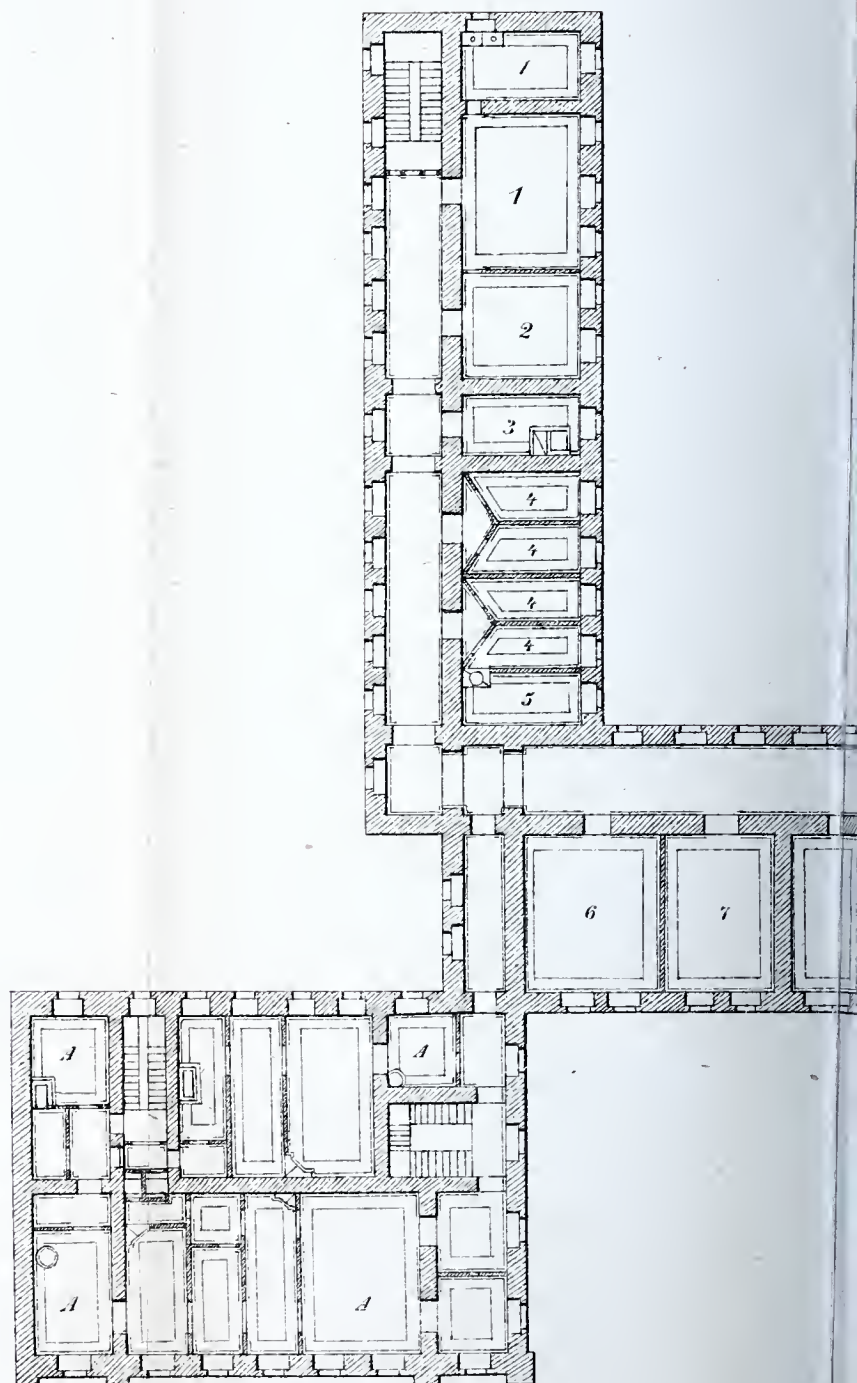


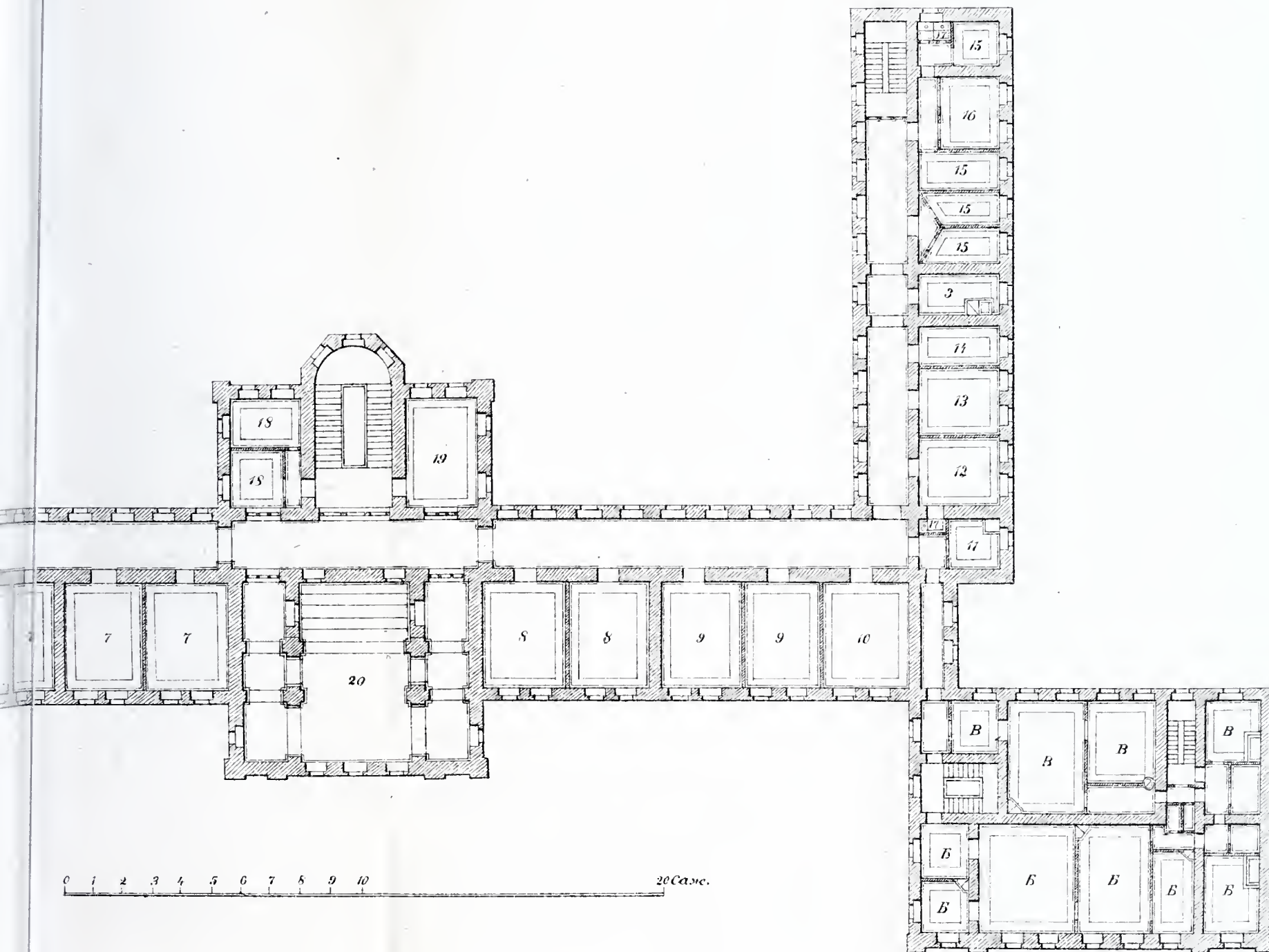
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## 4-th plan.

### 3-d floor of the main building.

- A. The lodging of the vice-director.
- B. The lodging of the Docent.
- C. The lodging of the Inspector's assistant.
1. The room for normal confinements.
2. The room for pathological confinements.
3. Two rooms with fire-places.
4. Four wards per 5 beds for confinements kept secret.
5. The bath-room.
6. The ward for pregnant women.
7. Four wards per 5 beds for unmarried lying-in women.
8. Two wards for unmarried lying-in women.
9. Two wards per 5 beds for married lying-in women
10. The room for servants.
11. The dressing-room of daily pupils.
12. The room for servants.
13. The room of rural pupils.
14. The room for dirty linen.
15. Four wards per 1 bed for married lying-in women who pay.
16. A ward with 2 beds for married lying-in women who pay.
17. Water-closets.
18. The lodging of the female overseer of the lying-in hospital.
19. The chapel.
20. The lecture-room.





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